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vocabulary of the Cochinchinese language. By Father Jos. Morrone. R. C. Missionary at Saigron. 8vo. Philadelphia. 1838.

Plates 60, 63 to 68 inclus., 70 to 75 inclus., 86 to 89 inclus. of Achille Comte's Règne Animal.

A letter was read from C. B. Adams, Esq., of Middlebury, Vermont, dated 17th Feb., 1847, desiring a copy of vol. 1, of the Proceedings, and an entire copy of the Journal of the Academy.

Also, a letter from Mr. Charles Cramer, of St. Petersburg, requesting certain portions of the Proceedings.

Dr. Bridges, from the Library Committee, in compliance with the instructions given at last meeting, submitted a plan for Book cases in the new Library room, which, at the suggestion of the Committee, was laid upon the table for the present.

Stated Meeting, March 16th, 1847.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON in the Chair.

DONATIONS TO MUSEUM.

Specimens of Sigillaria pachyderma, Lepidodendron elegans, and Fucus? From Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. From Prof. Johnson.

An additional number of larvæ of Cicada septemdecim, firmly attached by means of the proboscis to the roots of fruit trees. From Miss Morris of Germantown.

DONATIONS TO LIBRARY.

On the Geological position of the Castoroides Ohioensis. By James Hall, Esq., one of the New York State Geologists. Also, a description of the cranium of the same. By Jeffries Wyman, M. D. 4to. Boston, 1846. From Prof. Hall.

American Journal of Science and Agriculture; conducted by Dr. E. Emmons and A. Osborn, Esq. January and March, 1847. From the Editors.

A letter was read from Miss Morris, dated Germantown, March 5th, 1847, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, containing the following in relation to the larvæ of Cicada septemdecim, presented this evening.

"I send with this a box containing the larvæ of the Cicada which I promised, and believe you will find them satisfactory evidence of the truth of my theory; they were found on the roots of a pear tree, which I had .under examination this morning in company with between four and five hundred, which I gathered while the earth was being removed from a trench four feet wide and two deep that was dug around the tree. This experiment was in every way satisfactory, and proved beyond a doubt the correctness of my former observations.* My only surprise was that the tree had lived so long. I then removed the earth from a tree, distant about twelve feet. A quantity of earth and rubbish had been thrown around this tree, some years since, in consequence of which, the tree had produced a fresh and vigorous set of roots above those attacked by the Cicada; passing below these, about two feet, I found the larvæ in great numbers, but from the difficulty of getting at them, I believed the remedy would prove worse than the disease; so covering them up with fresh earth and manure I left the tree to its fate. I then went to a distant part of the garden, and caused the roots of another tree to be exposed, but to my surprise, found but few Cicada, not more than a dozen. This tree had long ceased to bear fruit, and had become withered and dried, several years before any other tree appeared to suffer, but in 1845 it again showed signs of returning life, though no care had been bestowed to restore it; and in the following year it threw out several fine and vigorous shoots from the branches. On a little further search I found the remedy, as well as the disease, at the root. Mole tracks were to be seen in every direction around the tree and in that portion of the garden. I then examined four other trees, and found that where the mole tracks were to be found, the Cicada had nearly disappeared, while they abounded where the moles had not been. Many larvæ of the *Scarites lævigatus* were found, no doubt doing their full share to rid us of so great an evil."

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*See No. 6, page 132.

Dr. Leidy, from the Curators, read a letter from Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Chairman of a committee of the delegation from the city and county of Philadelphia to the National Medical Convention, returning acknowledgments to the Academy for the offer of its Hall for the use of the Convention, and accepting the same.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Judge Tremper, dated Dresden, N. Y., March 8, 1847, containing some Meteorological observations.

Professor Johnson communicated some observations and experiments on the dust of anthracite furnace flues. Having several years since ascertained the presence of large quantities of salts of ammonia, both sulphates and chlorides, in flues and stove pipes where anthracite is consumed, he had recently directed attention to this as a source from which a moderate supply of these salts for the uses of horticulture may readily be obtained. It was therefore deemed worthy of a trial to ascertain in what proportion the salts soluble in water might occur in the dust of a flue, such as ordinary practice in domestic use would afford. For this purpose, one pound of the dry dust was heated with successive portions of distilled water until the liquid ceased to be coloured, or to give a saline residuum on complete evaporation. The liquid was of a dark brown colour, and on analysis afforded.

Sulphate of lime,	12.3 grains
Sulphate of Ammonia,	285.5
Chlor-hydrate of Ammonia with undetermined compound tarry matter,	20.4

Total in 1 pound - . - - 478.8 grains, or 6.84 per cent., or including the losses incident to the several steps of analysis, may be taken at 7 per cent.

Professor Johnson exhibited some fine specimens of the bark of a Sigillaria, converted into coal, obtained from the coal fields of Nova Scotia.

Stated Meeting, March 23d, 1847.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON in the Chair.

DONATIONS TO MUSEUM.

Micaceous Oxide of Iron, from Nova Scotia. From Dr. Hallowell.

Lepidodendron elegans, Asterophyllites equisitiformis, and Calamites connæformis; from Sydney, Cape Breton. From Prof. Johnson.

A letter was read from Thomas C. Eyton, Esq., dated Wellington, Shropshire, England, Feb. 18, 1847, presenting a case of insects, and asking for certain exchanges with the Academy. Referred to the Zoological Committee.

A communication from the Secretary of the American Philosophical Society was read, acknowledging the receipt of late numbers of the Proceedings.

A paper by Peter A. Browne, Esq., proposing a new nomenclature for the Class Mammalia was read and referred to Dr. Leidy, Mr. Haldeman, and Dr. Hallowell.

Meeting for Business, March 30, 1847.

MR. PHILLIPS in the Chair.

Dr. Leidy announced the recent decease of Dr. Amos Binney, of Boston, late a Correspondent of the Academy, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.